

Teaching Aptitude of Prospective Secondary School Teachers

Abstract

An aptitude is a combination of characteristics indicating of an individual's ability to acquire with training some special specific skill or knowledge. Teaching aptitude means an interest in the teaching work orientation, implementing teaching principal & methods. Teacher education is not only to improve the knowledge & teaching competency of perfect teachers bit also inculcate in them desirable teaching qualities. The present study is humble effort to assess improve the ability & skill of teaching. The main objective of the study to comparison of 200 pupil teachers on the basis of locality, management and also on stream. After research, the conclusion of study that there was no significant differences between rural & urban, private and government sector teachers or science and art prospective secondary school teachers.

Keywords:

Introduction

Education aims at modifying the behaviour of the child according to the need and expectancy of the society. Behavior is composed of so many attributes. One of these importance attributes is aptitudes. One's behavior to a great extent depends upon one's aptitude towards the things, idea, person or object in the environment. The personality and developing of the child is influenced by the nature of this aptitude. Learning of a subject acquisition by habits, interest and other psychophysical dispositions are all affected by his aptitudes.

Teaching aptitude is an essential factor in teaching profession, teaching aptitude with his job it is very difficult to carry on his duties, honestly and efficiently.

Teaching aptitude is necessary for the teachers to do their holy job a successful one. Without having considerable amount of teaching aptitude any teacher cannot perform his/her duty properly. Aptitude is the result of various attitude of an employee towards his job. An aptitude is generally thought of an ability to acquire a specific type of skill or knowledge. An aptitude is a condition or combination of characteristics indicating of an individual's ability to acquire with training some specific knowledge, skill or set of responses such as the ability to speak a language to become a musician, to do mechanical work etc. there are certain factors, which are important such as mental ability, attitude, towards children, adaptability professional information, interest in profession.

Teaching aptitude is necessary for the teacher to do their holy job a successful one. Without having considerable amount of teaching aptitude in teaching profession this study has been undertaken to identify the teaching aptitude of teachers. The teacher are holding high teaching aptitude and they are considered as most efficient teacher. The gender of the teacher, locality of the school, management of the school. Experience of teacher and age of the teacher have influence on the teaching aptitude of teachers through the high teaching.

According to Srivastava, "Teaching aptitude refers to the qualities, traits and skills pertaining to teaching which a person possesses naturally or acquires through self effort and which gets reflected in his inclination towards teaching and are helpful to him in performing his job dexterously."

Statement of the Problem

Teaching Aptitude of Prospective Secondary School Teachers.

Need of the Study

Teacher education is going much significance and relevance in the present scenario where prospective teachers presently need proper guidance and counseling on various issues pertaining to their profession prospective teachers have teaching aptitude but have been expected from them. It is not only to improve the knowledge and teaching competency of prospective teachers bit also inculcate in them desirable teaching qualities.

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It was in this context that teacher education has gaining momentum. The present study is a humble effort to assess to which extent the prospective teachers has teaching aptitude towards teaching profession associated with teaching. Further, the review of the related literature also reveals that.

Objectives of the Study

1. To compare the teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers based on locality of residence.
2. To compare the teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers based on type of management of institution.
3. To compare the teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers based on stream.

Hypothesis of the Study

1. There is no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of rural and urban prospective secondary school teachers.
2. There is no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions.
3. There is no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of Science and Art prospective secondary school teachers.

Design of the Study

The present study is a descriptive survey which is conducted on 200 pupil-teachers. The present data was collected from four colleges of district Sri Muktsar Sahib and Ferozpur.

Teaching Aptitude Test Battery (TATB) by Smt. Shamin Karim and Prof. Ashok Kumar Dixit was used.

Delimitations of the Study

1. The study was delimited to 200 prospective secondary school teachers (100 male & 100 female)
2. 4 Colleges of district Sri Muktsar Sahib and Ferozpur and the study was delimited to Arts and Science prospective secondary school teachers.

Review of Related Literature

Parveen Sharma (2006) conducted "A study of teaching aptitude in relation to general teaching competency, professional teaching and academic achievements of B.Ed. pupil teachers." The findings were:

1. Discipline and sex of the pupil teachers does not contribute towards teaching aptitude of pupil teachers.
2. Female Arts pupil teachers secured significantly higher mean scores than their counterpart male Arts pupil teachers.
3. Teaching aptitude of the pupil teachers was significantly correlated with their general teaching competency.

Kuraisy & Anand (2010) conducted a study which aimed at studying the teaching aptitude of prospective teachers in relation to their academic background. The findings of the study revealed that high academic group was significantly differs from low

academic background group on teaching aptitude. It was also found that the male subjects have higher level of teaching aptitude as well as ability and professional information.

Gurmit Singh (2011) conducted a study on job satisfaction of Teacher Educators in relation to their Aptitude towards teaching by using job satisfaction scale (JSS) by Amar Sngh and T.R. Sharma revised version and Teacher Attitude Inventory by S.P. Ahluwalia (1998) revised version. Study concluded that there is positive and significant relationship between job satisfaction and attitude towards teaching among teacher educators. Also, there is positive and significant relationship between job satisfaction and attitude towards among male teacher educators.

Kaur (2014) conducted a comparative study of Teaching Aptitude of B.Ed. (Gujrat) pupil teachers relation to their gender, location, stream and professional experience. The main objective of the study was to find out the impact of gender difference on the teaching aptitude and also to compare the impact of stream on the teaching aptitude. The sample of the study comprised of 70 pupil teachers form teacher training colleges. The findings revealed to significant difference between male and female pupil teachers in relation to their teaching aptitude. With respect to their streams, there found no significant difference between Arts and Science pupil teachers.

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of rural and urban prospective secondary school teachers.

Table: Showing Mean, SD and t-ratio of rural and urban prospective secondary school teachers towards teaching aptitude

N	Group	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of Significant
100	Rural	216.38	16.56	0.76	Not
100	Urban	220.42	17.42		Significant at both level

Table showed that the mean score of rural prospective secondary school teachers was 216.38 and urban prospective secondary school teachers was 220.42. The obtained 't' value was 0.76 which was less than the table value at both level (0.05 and 0.01). It showed that no significant difference between rural and urban prospective secondary school teachers.

So the hypothesis 1, 'There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of rural and urban prospective secondary school teacher's has been accepted.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions.

Table: Showing Mean, SD and t-ratio of teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions

N	Group	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of Significant
100	Prospective Teachers of aided Institutions	219.18	17.42	0.64	Not Significant at both level
100	Prospective teachers of self financing institutions	217.62	16.77		

Table showed that the mean score of prospective secondary school teachers of aided institutions was 219.18 and self financing institutions was 217.62. The obtained 't' value was 0.64 which was less than the table value at both level (0.05 and 0.01). It showed that no significant difference between teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions.

Table: Showing Mean, SD and t-ratio of teaching aptitude of Science and Arts prospective secondary school teachers

N	Group	Mean	SD	t-ratio	Level of Significant
100	Science Prospective Teachers	221.12	28.84	1.58	Not Significant at both level
100	Arts Prospective Teachers	215.68	18.97		

Table showed that the mean score of Science prospective secondary school teachers was 221.12 and Arts prospective secondary school teachers was 215.68. The obtained 't' value was 1.58 which was less than the table value at both level (0.05 and 0.01). It showed that no significant difference between teaching aptitude of Science and Arts prospective secondary school teachers.

So the hypothesis 3, 'There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of Science and Arts prospective secondary school teachers' has been accepted.

Conclusions

1. There was no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of rural prospective teachers and urban prospective secondary school teachers as shown in the table.
2. There was no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions.
3. There was no significant difference between the teaching aptitude of Science and art prospective secondary school teachers.

Educational Implications

On the basis of results and conclusions, the educational implication for the present study is that the teachers and parents should have seriously thought about the teaching aptitude of their students. The finding of investigation will help to teachers, educators, college lecturers and parents to know about the teaching aptitude of their students. Aptitude is the innate capacity of a person which can be increase by extensive training programs. To increase the innate capacity of pupil teachers, more pedagogical discussion and practice teaching should be done. Role of the teacher in developing learning habit must be discussed in detail. Counseling session should be made more extensive. Practical assignments should be based on teaching-learning process only. Pupil teachers should be asked to find out the problems of students. They experience during their teaching work in school and they should be asked to find out the most suitable solution for the same. Teacher belonging to other medium and

So the hypothesis 2, 'There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of prospective secondary school teachers of aided and self financing institutions' has been accepted.

Hypothesis 3

There is no significant difference between teaching aptitude of Science and Arts prospective secondary school teachers.

faculty of arts should be given more extensive knowledge of pedagogy of education.

Suggestions for Further Study

1. The present study can be under taken on large scale sample.
2. The study can be conducted in the other district of Punjab.
3. The study can be also under taken on government educational college.
4. The study can be also under taken on college level teachers.

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